United Nations S/AC.49/2007/17

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 February 2007

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Note verbale dated 20 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), and has the honour to submit the report of the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the steps it has taken with a view to implementing the provisions of the aforementioned resolution (see annex).

07-24858 (E) 120307

Annex to the note verbale datad 20 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Republic of Croatia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006) imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Paragraph 11 of resolution 1718 (2006) calls upon all Member States to report to the Security Council on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively the provisions of paragraph 8 of the resolution.

In accordance with resolution 1718 (2006), imposed on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), adopted by the Security Council on 14 October 2006, and, in particular, paragraph 11, the Republic of Croatia has taken concrete measures and legislative procedures in implementing the sanctions introduced against DPRK.

1. According to the Article 2 of the Law on International Restrictive Measures, passed by the Croatian Parliament, on 3 November 2004, effective as of 24 December 2004, the Republic of Croatia introduces, implements or abolishes international restrictive measures against states, international organizations, territorial entities, movements or physical and legal subjects to: i) ensure the implementation of internationally binding decisions of the Organization of the United Nations; ii) when aligning with restrictive measures of other international organizations; iii) in other cases according to international law.

For the purpose of implementation of the mentioned Law, the Government of Croatia has established the Task Force for implementation and monitoring of the Law on International Restrictive Measures by its Decision of 24 February, 2005, amended by the Decision of 14 September, 2006. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration (MFAEI) is presiding over its work. The Task Force is composed of members - delegates from the following Ministries: MFAEI, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of the Sea, Tourism, Transport and Development and the Ministry of Justice.

The Task Force for implementation and monitoring of the Law on International Restrictive Measures has drafted and submitted to the Government of the Republic of Croatia for adoption the Decision on the implementation of measures established in the UN SC Resolution 1718 regarding sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This Decision is complemented by an Annex, containing the Luxury Goods List.

2. The National Licensing Authority for Import/Export Control of Weapons for Commercial Purposes, which issues export/import licences for weapons for commercial purposes, (comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, and the Ministry of Economy, Work and Entrepreneurship, operating on the basis of Article 4. paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the *Decree on Goods Subject to Import and Export Licensing* ("Official Gazette" nr. 118/01, 108/02 and 134/02), has been duly informed about the sanctions imposed by resolution 1718 (2006), on DPRK, and it has undertaken all measures in order to:

(1) prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of: any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms;

(2) Prevent any transfers to the DPRK of technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items in subparagraph (1).

3. The Tax Department conducted a search of its databases for all purchases and sales of real estate, tangible and intangible property, as well as financial transactions of humanitarian organisations and associations connected to physical and legal persons as referred to resolution 1718 (2006), and, particularly, to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of luxury goods.

4. The Customs Department searched its database for illicit transfers of cash over the state border pertaining to physical and legal persons as referred to in the resolution 1718 (2006). It also strengthened the overall control of traffic of goods across the border, of the transfer of money, in order to:

(1) Take cooperative action, including through inspection of cargo, to and from the DPRK;

(2) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of: all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology as set out in the lists of documents S/2006/814, S/2006/815 and S/2006/816, which could contribute to DPRK's nuclear related ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes.

5. The Division of Foreign Exchange Inspectorate searched its database looking for transactions made by physical and legal persons as referred to in resolution 1718 (2006), in order to identify or prevent illicit transfers of cash over the state border.

6. The Anti Money-Laundering Department requested from the Ministry of the Interior, the State Prosecutor and the Croatian National Bank to additionally examine their files and identify potential physical and legal persons as referred to in the resolution 1718 (2006), in order to freeze immediately the funds, other financial assets and economic resources in their territories, which are owned or controlled by the persons or entities designated by the SC Committee.

Until today, there has been no single case of frozen assets, in Croatia, neither of account numbers or monetary values, which would require the freezing of assets, belonging to individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, as referred to in resolution 1718 (2006).

7. The Border Police of the Ministry of the Interior prevents the movements of persons as referred to in the resolution 1718 (2006) across the state border, in accordance with the Law on the State Border Control, as well as of the Law on Foreigners.

The Croatian Border Police has been instructed to take precautionary measures, and to be prepared, should it so require, to prevent the entry into or transit through Croatian territories, on border crossings, including domestic and international flights at the airports, of the persons designated by the Committee or by the Security Council as being responsible for DPRK policies in relation to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related and other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes, as referred to in resolution 1718 (2006).

To date, Croatian authorities have identified no physical and legal persons as referred to in resolution 1718 (2006) that attempted to enter or transit the country.

8. The Republic of Croatia has been a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), since 1993, and it is a Party to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), since 2001.

Croatia has been a Party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), since 2001, a Party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), since 2001.

Croatia has been a Member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), as well as of the Zangger Committee.

The Republic of Croatia has accepted the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, as well as the Supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.

As a result of its intensive technical cooperation in international projects with the IAEA, Croatia has received and installed two screen portals for detecting nuclear and other radioactive material, which could be used for building an atomic bomb, at the border crossing with the Republic of Slovenia, at Bregana.

The Republic of Croatia has accepted The Hague Code Of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, in November 2002.

Croatia has no Ballistic Missile programmes and does not participate, bilaterally or multilaterally, in any Ballistic Missile programme. Croatia has no Ballistic Missile Systems or Ballistic Missile Land (test) launch sites. Croatia does not participate, bilaterally nor multilaterally in any Ballistic Missile Land (test) launch site and has never launched a Ballistic Missile.

The Croatian national legislation enables Croatia to comply fully with the requirements of the Security Council resolution 1718 (2006).

The Croatian legislation contains provisions that criminalize support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in the supply of weapons, including nuclear weapons, as referred to in resolution 1718 (2006). The main provisions are contained in the Criminal Code, the Trade Act and Government Decision on Determination on Goods Imported and Exported on the Basis of Licenses and the Law on Production, Overhaul and Trade of Weapons and Military Equipment.

Conclusion:

Croatia has no Ballistic Missile programmes and does not participate, bilaterally or multilaterally, in any Ballistic Missile programme. Croatia has no Ballistic Missile Systems or Ballistic Missile Land (test) launch sites. Croatia does not participate, bilaterally nor multilaterally in any Ballistic Missile Land (test) launch site and has never launched a Ballistic Missile.

To date, Croatian authorities have identified no groups or individuals that have attempted to supply, sell or transfer weapons or military equipment or to provide technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items in paragraph 1, subparagraphs (1) and (2) above, as referred to in the resolution 1718 (2006) has been identified.

Until today, no financial assets or economic resource of the individuals, groups, undertakings and entities referred to in resolution 1718 (2006) have been found in Croatia.

However, any relevant information such as types of assets frozen, account numbers and monetary value of frozen assets of the individuals, groups, undertakings and entities referred to in the resolution 1718 (2006) in Croatia shall be promptly indicated to the Committee.